

BISHOP POTTER ON DIVORCE

HE BELIEVES THE CHURCH MUST TAKE DECIDED STAND.

Tells the Diocesan Convention That the Laws of the State Are a Menace to Society and the Best of the Civilized World.

The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, of the High Church party, was the speaker at the convention of the Diocese of New York, which met in the cathedral on Monday night. He spoke on the subject of "The Church's Responsibility in the Matter of Divorce." He said that the church must take a decided stand on this question, and that it must be a stand in favor of the sanctity of marriage.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, whose admission to the priesthood after his suspension for heresy by the Presbyterians has so torn up the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, appeared in the convention unexpectedly. He went to Europe immediately after his ordination by Bishop Potter in May in the Pro-Cathedral, and the ship on which he sailed, the *Barbarossa*, had a fire in her hold on her way to Europe. He was in the *Barbarossa*, which came into port yesterday morning, and he went directly from the steamship pier to the convention. He spent part of his time abroad studying in England, and the other part resting in Italy. He said that he had been thinking of the church's responsibility in the matter of divorce, and that he had been thinking of the church's responsibility in the matter of divorce.

Far from stirring up the High Churchmen, Bishop Potter merely mentioned the subject in speaking at length on marriage and divorce. In the general convention the Bishop has been counted among the churchmen who disapproved of the radical divorce laws urged by the High Churchmen. He said that the church must take a decided stand on this question, and that it must be a stand in favor of the sanctity of marriage.

"Our General Convention," said Bishop Potter, "at its last session gave, as you know, considerable attention to the proposed amendments of the constitution which would prohibit the remarriage of divorced persons. It seems to me that marriage and divorce, its councils were, as you are aware, divided upon the question whether that cannot be best amended by withdrawing from it all authorization of remarriage, whether the remarriage of divorced persons is to be permitted or not, or by making more stringent the conditions under which it should be competent for the Ordinary to sanction with the authority of these words the remarriage of the innocent party to divorce. The church will doubtless always be divided as to the authority of those words of Holy Scripture which I have referred to, and no less divided as to the measure of discretion which it is wise to vest in the Ordinary. But the question of the whole subject has gained a new aspect from events to which I need not more particularly refer to which have undoubtedly awakened in all sober-minded Christian people a profound sense of alarm; and the consensus of opinion among us as to the necessity of legislation which shall prohibit the remarriage of divorced persons, under any circumstances whatever, has greatly widened and deepened."

"I am by no means sure that such a conclusion is not the wisest that we may reach at present; or undoubtedly it must be owned that, in the face of such a danger as this, the only safe course must be to prohibit absolutely that which, while it might be permissible if we could always be sure that it had a Scriptural justification for it, is only wrong and evil when that justification, existing in fact, exists only in the face of such a danger as this. The only safe course must be to prohibit absolutely that which, while it might be permissible if we could always be sure that it had a Scriptural justification for it, is only wrong and evil when that justification, existing in fact, exists only in the face of such a danger as this."

"Such a remedy for our present evils would doubtless be, as some of us may think, a very drastic one. But the evils have grown to such proportions, it may justly be answered, that we can meet it with no other; and in one sense this is undoubtedly true. A wider view of the whole subject, however, will disclose to us, I think, the fact that it is not the remedy, but the cause, which is the real danger. The cause is the fact that the church is divided on this question, and that it is divided on this question."

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"It would be well that the Church should meet in a situation with a clear front, and with legislation which so far as is concerned, will make divorce increasingly difficult if not impossible. * * * Believe me no canon of marriage which does not reach back a good way in a precautionary discretion will be here, of any substantial avail; and we are aiming, as I hope we may, to set a higher standard here, I hope it may be wide enough at its base to include aspects of this whole subject which in our current discussions of it are largely overlooked. Here the church's responsibility is not merely to establish and exalt the sanctities of marriage, but first of all that most ancient institution in which it took its rise. The duty of the august sacrament of marriage in our day is no more alarming than the

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BITTEN BY A COPPERHEAD.

DAN TRACY OF NYACK HAS A CLOSE CALL FOR HIS LIFE.

The Reptile Sinks Its Fangs Deep into His Hand and Bites His Flesh.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 27.—In spite of the best efforts of a large and active copperhead snake to put a permanent end to his activity no later than Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Dan Tracy of this place is now back at work on the telephone line. He is pretty generally regarded as a wonder, for an ordinary man being bitten by a copperhead is not expected to recover from it entirely for a considerable time, and sometimes it happens that the victim does not recover at all. However, Tracy is more robust than the average man, and prompt treatment doubtless is largely responsible for his having come out so well. Even so, he gave a very lively night of exercise to those having charge of him.

Tracy is six feet tall, weighs 165 pounds, doesn't drink, and is a very active man. He is also thought of as a robust specimen of manhood as can be found. He has been employed for several weeks digging post holes for the telephone line between West Nyack and Haverstraw, and was at work on Tuesday afternoon at Tracy's Cove. The copperhead was full of rock holes and gullies, an ideal fall home for copperheads. When it came time to knock off work Tracy had dropped his tools and was lying on his back, and was not two rods that lay close together, and was rolling some other rocks out of the way and toward the hillside. He was in the habit of getting his tools and reaching down beside the two rods with his right hand, when he gave a sudden exclamation and dropped the bar that he had picked up.

"What's wrong, Dan?" asked a fellow laborer who stood near by.

"I've spiked myself on a thorn," replied Tracy. "It went into the bone. Look at my hand."

On the back of the hand between the knuckles of the first and middle fingers was a spot of blood.

"When it hurts," said Tracy, flapping the hand. "I'll take a look at that thorn."

Leaning over he lifted one of the rocks, when the copperhead, which had been lying under them, struck at him. This time he saw the snake, and he was terrified by the sight. He picked up a rock and threw it at the snake. The snake was not hurt, but it was angry. It ran toward Tracy, and he was running to the roadside. The snake was with him, and he started back. The snake was with him, and he started back. The snake was with him, and he started back.

"If that goes up to my head I'm a goner," said Tracy. "Twist that handkerchief around the arm as tight as you can."

He gave his handkerchief to his companion, who improvised a tourniquet, a precaution which the doctor afterward said was of the greatest value. Then together they set off at a trot for the office of Dr. W. C. McKeeby of this place, which they reached just forty minutes after the bite. The doctor was called, and he was called. The doctor was called, and he was called. The doctor was called, and he was called.

The first thing Dr. McKeeby did was to give the patient a hypodermic injection of quinine as a heart stimulant; then, examining the hand, he found two distinct and deep punctures where the fangs had struck. Cutting freely into the flesh he had Tracy suck the wound, after which he injected it with permanent antiseptic. He then gave Tracy a dose of morphine to relieve the pain. Tracy was then taken to his home, where he was kept under close observation. He was then taken to his home, where he was kept under close observation. He was then taken to his home, where he was kept under close observation.

"As soon as you get there," said Dr. McKeeby, "you drink all the whiskey you can. Swallow this dose of it before you go."

Tracy drank all the whiskey he could get, and he was then taken to his home, where he was kept under close observation. He was then taken to his home, where he was kept under close observation. He was then taken to his home, where he was kept under close observation.

Tracy was brought around at the Union League Club at midnight by the Federal officials who have charge of the coroner's office. He was then taken to his home, where he was kept under close observation. He was then taken to his home, where he was kept under close observation. He was then taken to his home, where he was kept under close observation.

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FIVE KILLED IN A WRECK.

Engineer on a Light Engine Discovered Orders and Ran into a Freight.

GIARDINO, Mont., Sept. 27.—Through the disregarding of orders by the engineer of a light engine, proceeding west from Havre, a wreck occurred five miles west of here on the Great Northern Railroad at a late hour last night. Five men were killed and two seriously injured in a head-on collision between the light engine and an east-bound freight.

The two engines were demolished, the train of freight cars being piled upon them. The conductor, engineer and fireman of the freight train were killed, and the engineer of the light engine and a brakeman on the light engine were seriously wounded and may die.

The light engine had disobeyed orders in proceeding past the designated meeting point in order to reach the next station. The collision occurred on a curve.

ITALIAN BANKER BURNS UP.

Blew In on Brooklyn Rapid Transit Deposits from Italians and Chinese.

FRANCESCO ALIOLI, Italian banker and speculator in the stock market, posted two notices of assignment on the doors of his banking rooms, 182 Worth street, on Tuesday night and left town. He had used the money deposited with him by his fellow countrymen and the Chinese residents of Pell and Mott streets in an effort to make his fortune by speculating in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. He lost and had to close his bank and knowing the temper of his countrymen he left the city in haste, so that he would not have to explain his flight to them. He made an assignment to Francesco Toci, another Italian banker, who began an examination of the books yesterday. It is thought that the deposits in the bank amounted to \$500,000 and that the assets are \$25,000. The bank was deposited by Italian laborers, pushcart men and small shopkeepers and by Chinamen.

News of the failure of the bank spread through the Italian and Chinese quarters rapidly and depositors rushed to the Worth street counting house in the hope that they might be able to catch some of the money. No notice of the failure of the bank was given to the police. Three more policemen were despatched at once to keep order. In the bank Toci was hard at work on the books. Outside the Chinese depositors stood in groups apart from the Italian crowd, and the Chinese were very angry. The failure of the bank meant that their plans for going home were frustrated and they were neither happy nor good-natured.

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At the very beginning of his speech Mr. MacVeigh made a fierce attack on the military court-martial that tried Carter, and on two bureaus of the War Department which he did not name but which he understood to be the Engineers' and Judge-Advocates' departments. "Soon after the present Secretary of War came into office," said Mr. MacVeigh, "I considered the idea of addressing to him a polite letter suggesting that he put in large letters over the door of each of his departments the words 'No admittance to persons not authorized by the War Department' had been simply scandalous. He discussed a number of these alleged falsehoods in detail, and from that discussion went on to say that many lying statements had been published about his own remarks as Capt. Carter's counsel. He denied for instance, that he had ever compared the Carter case to the Dreyfus case."

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"If a civil court tries the veriest tramp, it cannot prosecute him on the separate charges of vagrancy, larceny and highway robbery, and must proceed to try him on one charge at a time. Yet the trial of Capt. Carter was conducted in the grossest violation of this simple rule."

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Mr. MacVeigh read the written testimony of several engineers, in and out of the army, in favor of Carter. One of these declared that Carter was not only innocent, but that he had conducted the work so ably that he had saved at least \$100,000 to the Government. Some of these letters were written very recently, and one of them within a week.

A recess was taken at 1 o'clock and the hearing continued an hour later. Mr. MacVeigh several times during the afternoon unsparingly attacked the methods of procedure of the court-martial and attempted to show that if any one of several points of illegal evidence had been excluded, Capt. Carter could never have been convicted. Among instances of alleged illegal evidence he referred to a letter written by Carter to his mother in the prison, by Capt. Gillette, on Aug. 2, 1897. This letter was admitted in evidence against Carter, although it was simply a communication between two members of the prosecution in the case and was written a year subsequent to the indictment and was in the alleged conspiracy of 1895.

Mr. MacVeigh answered the criticism made by Carter's enemies and sustained by the court-martial that only twenty-two days had been allowed between the issue of the advertisement for bids and the awarding of the contract. He said that Carter had saved at least \$100,000 to the Government by his work. He said that Carter had saved at least \$100,000 to the Government by his work. He said that Carter had saved at least \$100,000 to the Government by his work.

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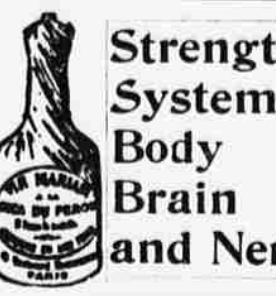
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ORDERED LONGER STOCKINGS.

Humane Society Agent Offered to Wear the Asses of Mr. Fleuret's Child.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 27.—Wallace S. Moyle, of this city, an attorney for the Connecticut Humane Society, saw the eight-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Fleuret, of New Haven, in the city hall, in the city hall, in the city hall.

City Hall this afternoon with her parents and he called the attention of the father to the fact that the child was wearing stockings that were altogether too short for these chilly September days.

The stockings were such as are worn on children at the summer resorts and they did not go much above the knees of her legs. Mr. Fleuret was informed by the humane agent that it looked like the child was in the habit of not having occasion to take her stockings off, or he would have occasion to take her stockings off, or he would have occasion to take her stockings off.

Mr. Fleuret indignantly inquired the authorities of the city hall, and he called for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Fleuret on the charge of neglecting his child. The city attorney is investigating the case. Mr. Fleuret and his party, accompanied by a maid, arrived at the house of Mr. Fleuret yesterday afternoon from New York.

POLICE AFTER SHEEP'S FRIENDS.

One of Them Arrested for Excessive Violation but Discharged in Court.

William H. Kenney, a member of the Pequot Club and a warm supporter of John C. Sheehan, was arrested early yesterday evening on a charge of violating the Baines law at his hotel at 354 Eighth avenue. The arrest was made by Police Officer Devenney of the West Thirty-second street station. The policeman looked to him and said that he had seen a dog in the street yesterday that he saw four men as Kenney's party after 11 o'clock.

Kenney said that the only men in the place were himself and three employees. The police officer said that he had seen a dog in the street yesterday that he saw four men as Kenney's party after 11 o'clock.